enough to go out and get some lunch.
"During that time I drank considerably."
"What?" "Whisky punches."

"How many?"
"Oh, I should think six or eight." "Was it your custom to drink that much?"

"By no means."

"What did you do then?" "My friends and I went back to my room on K street. We sat down and had a little game of poker."

"And did you drink then?"
"I had a bottle of whisky in my room and had a couple of drinks. I went out to dinner about 6 o'clock, but, of course, did not have much appetite. When I returned to my room I drank some more whisky, two drinks, or perhaps three." 'Now tell us what you did that even-

## The Occurrences of the Night.

"About 8 o'clock I went out to call on Miss Gertrude. I had with me a package containing some presents she had given me and also a note that I had written before I left my room.

"At the house I asked for Miss Gertrude, but the servant gave me some sort of ex-cuse. Then I gave her the package and cuse. Then I gave her the package and asked her to take it to Miss Gertrude. While she was gone I took out the note and started to add something to it.

"Feeling somewhat distressed I threw the the parlor and sat down.

"I had only been there a few minutes, I suppose, when I began to get drowsy and fell off onto the floor in a sound sleep. "I don't know when I woke up, but when



Senator Harris.

I did I had the impression that I was in my own house and started to go upstairs. I went into what I thought was my own room and stumbled around looking for the

"The first I knew of where I was was when I heard a lady's voice, calling, 'Come upstairs, papa, there's a man in Gertle's room.' Then I realized what I had been doing, and my first feeling was that I ought to get out as quickly as possibly without making a scene or doing anything that would lead to an erroneous impression of my presence in a young lady's room. I then krew I was in Judge Phillips' house, and it was only natural that I should not want to be found there under such circumstances. I entered the closet between the front and rear rooms. But when I found that my presence there was known, climbed over the transom into Miss Eli-nor's room, with the intention of getting down the stairs if I could.

"I soon found that escape that way was cut off, and, seeing a window open, I steppel out onto a rear shed or back building, thinking that I might be able to climb down that way. The roof was too high for that, however, and I stayed out there



Judge Goode.

until I was called upon by the policeman to surrender. I surrendered without any question, of course, seeing that I was mistaken for a burglar. Several times on the way down stairs and on the way to the patrol box I sought for an interview with Judge Phillips or with Mr. McKenney, in the hope that I might be able to explain the situation and perhaps avoid the publicity that would be unpleasant to all parties concerned.

"What did you wear that evening?" When I was upstairs and found that my presence there was discovered, I thought the best thing I could do was to disguise myself in order to conceal my identity, if I could. I took my shoes off and tied them together, pushed up the crown of my hat, pulled down the brim over my eyes and turned my coat wrong side out."

In answer to a question from Judge Goode, Milliken said that his room in the house where he lived was the third floor front toom, similarly situated to the one in Judge Phillips' house that Miss Gertrude occupied. "That's all for this witness," said Judge

## On Cross-Examination.

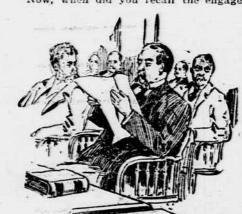
Mr. Birney, on cross-examination, gave Mr. Milliken a rather unpleasant quart d'heure. The defendant was questioned at length as to his personal habits, and whether it was his custom to fill up on whisky punches whenever he intended to make a call on a young lady for whom he professed such a sincere regard.

Milliken said that it was not, and that it was an unseemly sort of thing to do anyhow. On that particular day he must have forgotten the engagement he had made to call on Miss Phillips.

"Now how many drinks did you really take?" "A good many."

"Were you drunk?" "I must have been pretty drunk."

"Did you stagger? "I can't say that I was staggering." "Now, when did you recall the engage-



Mr. Milliken. ment you had made to call on Miss Ger-

"I suppose when I got back to my room that afternoon.' "And knowing that you were under the influence of liquor and that you were going to call on a young lady you thought the proper thing to do was to drink some more whisky?"

more whisky?"

Milliken evidently thought that no answer was needed to that question. Further, he said, that on several occasions he had gone to see Miss Phillips after he had taken a drink or two. She always objected to it, and he made it a rule afterward never to drink before going to see her.

In answer to questions from the District In answer to questions from the District attorney, Mr. Milliken said when he enter-ed Miss Phillips' room it was dark, and

the first thing he did was to look around for a match. He must have been in the room two or three minutes before he awakened the young lady by stumbling against the bed.

"Were you drunk when you were ar-No, sir; I had gone through enough by

that time to sober any man."

In response to Mr. Birney's questions he described his arrest and subsequent inhe described his arrest and subsequent in-terview that he had with Assistant District Attorney Mullowney, who let him go after hearing his side of the case. Milliken de-

nied that when he left the city, it was for the purpose of avoiding prosecution, but simply ir response to a demand from his brother that he should go away for awhile in the hope that the whole affair might in abandon the prosecution of the case. soon blow over.

Milliken's examination was concluded about 11:30.

Senators Harris and Bates

Judge Goode then announced that he would like to depart from the usual rule and introduce some witnesses as to the de fendant's character at this point, as these witnesses were anxious to return to the Capitol.

Permission was granted, and the defense called Senator Harris to the stand.

After telling about his relations with
Milliken, personal and official, during the past six or seven years, Senator Harris was asked what was Milliken's reputation "as an honorable, orderly and law-abiding citi-

"I have always regarded it as absolutely good," said the Senator, in a solemn and impressive manner. Senator Bate, who also knows Mr. Milliken very well, gave him a reputation of which any young man might well be proud. He said that his standing in his native state was of the best and the first was present. Furthermore, he did not believe that the evidence in this case showed that the default was present. native state was of the best, and he had always regarded him as an honorable and

upright young man. Ex-United States Attorney McCorry of Tennessee said: "There is no man who stands higher in our state than does Mr. Milliken." Mr. J. W. Dorch also spoke in the highest terms of the defendant as a man and a gentleman.

#### Mr. Johnston's Testimony.

The next witness for the defense was a young man named R. E. Johnston, an employe of the government, who was with Milliken pretty much all day on the 4th of July. His story agreed with that of the defendant in all its material details. He said that Milliken devoted himself to whisky punches while at the billiard room. witness contented himself with three

"How many punches did Mr. Milliken have?" asked Judge Goode.
"I should think six or eignt."
"Do you know the ingredients of a whis-

ky punch, Mr. Johnston?" "No, sir; I do not."
"Well, that's very much to your credit, young man," said the lawyer from Virginia,

n a be-good-and-you'll-be-happy tone of voice.
When they reached the defendant's room, the witness continued, Milliken took som more whisky, about four drinks, he thought The witness was cross-examined at some

length as to Milliken's condition when he last saw him. He said that Milliken was "Was he drunk?"

"No, sir; not exactly what you would call drunk. "Well, Mr. Johnston, what would you call "Oh, when a man is so that he can't navi-

gate and goes staggering and stumbling around the street." "Mr. Milliken was not that way, then?"

"No, sir; not that bad."

"Oh, everybody knows what fifteen or sixteen drinks of whisky in one day will do for a man," remarked Judge Goode, sen-

"And you played a game of poker at Mr. Milliken's room that afternoon?" continued the District attorney, addressing himself to the witness.

"What was the value of the chips, Mr.

"We were not playing for money; just for fun."
"But I have always been given to under stand that poker is rather a poor and un-interesting game unless there is something at stake."

"Just the same, I have just told you that we were playing for fun. Judge Milliken a Witness.

Judge W. A. Milliken, the defendant's older brother, who occupies a prominen position as assistant attorney general for the Post Office Department, was next called as a witness. He was at one time on the bench in Tennessee, where he is a highly

Judge Milliken sald that the first he knew of the occurrence was about daylight of the morning of July 5, when he received a note, saying that he had been arrested. brother showed every evidence of having been on a spree. His brother explained the matter to him, and later in the day he went to see Judge Phillips at the latter's office. what had occurred, and explained the matter as best he could. Judge Phillips de manded that his brother should leave the city at once never to return. He acquiesced to this, and later his brother did leave the city in response to his demand. When he left the office it was with the belief that there would be no prosecution. It was his own desire that for the sake of all con-cerned the matter should be given as little publicity as possible, and he thought that in this ne had the co-operation of Judge Phillips. During the conversation between them there was no reference made to any chloroform having been used.

At 12:30 o'clock the court took a recess for half an hour. After Recess.

After recess the defense put upon the stand the third member of the little party that spent July 4 last at Scanlon's billiard saloon, Albert Chaplind, a reporter for the United Press. He saw Milliken drink several whisky punches. He himself was not

drinking at that time.
"Is a whisky punch a long drink?" asked Lawyer Anthony, who conducted the direct examination.
"I'm not familiar with them myself, but

I believe they are served in large glasses,' replied the witness, innocently. "And afterward you went to Mr. Milli-

"What did you do?"
"Played poker."

"For money?" "No. sir." "Ah, dry poker," suggested the New York awyer. It was a new phrase to the wit ness, but he agreed to it.
"I am not asking for your opinion as an expert, but I would like to know what was your impression as to his condition at the time in the matter of inebriety."

"I should say that he was in a fair way "Well, he was getting talkative, especially after he took several more drinks of whisky while we were playing cards."

The witness said that from what he knew of Milliken and had heard him say, he was

satisfied that he entertained a very warm feeling toward Miss Phillips. He was then excused without being cross-examined. Major Albert Akers.

Maj. Albert Akers, a native of Virginia. but for many years a resident of Tennessee and now of this city, testified as to Milliken's character in the highest terms. He said

that he had never heard Milliken's character discussed, for there never before was any occasion to question it.
At this point Judge Goode stated that he had summoned several members of Con-gress to testify as to Milliken's reputation, but they had falled to appear, although they were in court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Birney stated that he would not in-troduce any evidence in rebuttal on that point, and the defense then announced their

#### case closed. Mr. Mullowney Called.

The first witness called for the government in rebuttal was Mr. A. R. Mullowney. assistant district attorney. According to his statement, he was summoned to the station house by a note from Milliken. It was about 4 o'clock a.m. July 5. Milliken looked like a man who had been on a spree. He explained that while he was drunk he had entered the house of Judge Philips, but without any felonious intent. Nothing was said about the housebreaking charge, nor was Mullowney told that he had been

in a lady's room.

Mullowney did not think Milliken was a housebreaker, and he told the sergeant in charge of the station that he would be responsible for the prisoner, for he did not think that anything more would ever be said about the case. Milliken had given said about the case. Milliken had given an assumed name and the charge against him was changed to that of "suspicion" in order to throw the newspaper boys off the This was done at the suggestion

of the sergeant. Mr. Mullowney said that he accompanied Milliken home and advised him to take a cocktail and brace up for the day. His opinion was that the whole matter would be hushed up, and the motive for his actions was simply to save all parties con-cerned from becoming involved in an awk-ward and unpleasant scandal. So far as he knew Milliken could have been found at any time if the case against him should

Judge Phillips Recalled. Judge Phillips was recalled and questioned

Maj. Jas. M. Watts also testified as to a visit he made to Judge Phillips in the interest of the defendant.
The government then introduced in evidence the letter which the defendant took with him and sent up to Miss Phillips on the evening of July 4. It was as follows: "Dear Gertrude—I return you your presents and hope that you will receive as much

pleasure from them as I did. Very sincere-Prayers of the Defendant. This closed the evidence in the case, and

at 2 o'clock the defense submitted their prayers. The most interesting question involved was the amount of importance the jury should attach to the theory of drunkenness and the evidence which had been introduced as to Milliken's condition that night.
Mr. Birney contended that drunkenness

drunk as not to know perfectly well what he was doing that night. Judge Goode said that he did not think

for a moment of drunkenness as an excuse for crime, but drunkenness and its effect may be considered wherever the intent is a necessary element in the constitution of the offense charged.

Judge Cole said that he was inclined to agree with the defense as to the propriety of submitting the matter to the jury in a case like this, where intent is a material ingredient. The jury, he said, was entitled to the weight of all the evidence, as tending to show whether or not the defendant was capable of forming an intent. If he was capable of forming an intent. If he was drunk, but capable of forming the intent, he was just as guilty or just as innocent as if he was soher

Want to Finish. Both sides expressed their desire that the case might be concluded during the day, and at 2:25 o'clock Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords opened for the government. In commencing, he referred to this as one of the saddest cases that had ever come before their notice. In most cases there is some disagreement of testimony on some of the

raterial points.
In this case there seemed to be no suc disagreement. No one denied that the defendant was in the house. The statutes of the District of Columbia are very clear daytime a lock or bolt must be picked or broken, but in the nighttime the mere presence of the person within the house is sufficient; it is not necessary to show how he made his entrance, or even that he forced an entrance. In the present case the facts were clear

only question before the jury was that of intent, and intent can only be ascertained from the man's actions.

Mr. Jeffords was followed by Mr. An thony, for the defense. He had not com-pleted his address when The Star's report

## WITH STICK AND WIRE.

Poss and Henry, With Others, Escape From the Fairfax County Jail. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

FAIRFAX, C. H., Va., March 19.-Harry Poss, Thomas Henry, A. J. Wheaton and Cassius Page broke jail early this morning and escaped. Poss and Henry were convicted at the February term of the county court of assaulting and robbing old Mr. McClintock, near Edsalls station, and were sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary. but execution was suspended for sixty days pending application for a new trial Wheaton was indicted at this term for

nousebreaking. Cassius Page was a colored man, and was serving a sentence for stealing. The white men weighed about 150 pounds each and have blue eyes. Poss and Henry are clean shaven. Wheaton has a mustache and defective upper teeth. After they had opened the cage by the dexterous use of a stick and a piece of wire they cut through the brick wall with kt ives and pieces of iron.

## MR. MORTON IN EARNEST.

Representative Sherman Denies That His Candidacy is a Blind.

he friends of Mr. Morton are greatly offended at the constant declaration or insinuation that the candidacy of the favorite son of New York is not sincere. They do not complain of McKinley's trying to get delegates in New York state. but they say they do not want it done in this way.

Representative Sherman said today, in esponse to questions by a Star reporter, that there was absolutely no warrant for the intimation, if such was intended, that Mr. Morton's candidacy was in the inter-

est of any one else.

"Mr. Morton," he said, "is a sincere candidate and the New York people are supporting him seriously. The republicans in New York believe that there is more than possibility, that there is a probability, of his receiving the nomination. They do not look upon the matter as it is viewed by people in Washington. Here, where we are surrounded by the opposition influences and hear all the claims made for others, we regard his nomination as a possibility and we are for him whatever his prospects

"Mr. Morton is a candidate in his own right, not as at figurehead. The delegation will stand by him until he withdraws, if that should come about, and then the way the delegation will vote will disprove any suggestion that he was in the field in the interest of any one else."

Speaking of the fight in New York city, Mr. Sherman caid that they always fought there, and they would fight, even if they agreed as to the object to be attained. "As far as Mr. McKinley's efforts to get "As far as Mr. Mckiniey's efforts to get delegates in New York state are concerned," he said, "he has a perfect right to do so. I understand that he has one delegate in Erie county. I do not think he will get any more, but he has a right to try for them, just as I think we should have a right to try for delegates in Ohio, if there right to try for delegates in Ohio, if there vere any chance of success. I have no critcism to pass upon him for that. He is a candidate, and wants the nomination. I think he has a right to try for delegates anywhere in the United States."

The Anacostia Railroad. Letters are being received by the Senate District committee from business men who fear that it might injure them to take the Anacostia cars from the loop around the blocks bounded by 9th, 11th, E and G streets. Today two letters were received: W. B. Moses & Sons wrote to say: "We

the Anacostia Railroad Company should have a chance, as this line is think populated, but it should have a more mod ern equipment, and from what Mr. Griswold says we judge he is ready to adopt such a system as will give the improve-ment and much-needed services." Wm. Oscar Roome, cashler of the Ohio National Bank, at the corner of 12th and

G streets, writes as follows:
"Having been informed that a bill now pending before you by which it is in-tended to deprive the Anacostia street rail-read of the right to run their cars on G street northwest, I take the liberty of sug-gesting to you that this railroad should not be allowed to take their cars from this street, whether they really wish to or not, as they are the only means by which the people of Anacostia can reach this part of the business center of the city, and such a scheme would result in injury to those who, like ourselves, are doing business on

## Mrs. Morgan's Will.

The will of the late Caroline Waugh Morgan, dated June 22, 1887, filed yesterlay afternoon, divides the estate equally between her husband, Thos. P. Morgan and her daughter, Caroline Waugh Morgan provision being made for the maintenance and care of A. B. Morgan, a son.

Collison at Quantice. The Florida special which left this city last night at 11:56 o'clock over the Atlantic Coast Line was delayed two hours and forty minutes as the result of a collision

with some freight cars at Quantico. No

one was injured. Rev. Dr. Pitzer Selected. At its recent meeting the executive com nittee of the Washington branch of the Evangelical Alliance unanimously selected Rev. Dr. A. W. Pitzer, paster of the Central Presbyterian Church, to represent the society at the jubilee of the World's Evangelical Alliance, which will be held in Longelical Alliance, which will be held in Longelical Alliance.

Citizens of New Mexico Charge Him With Dishonesty.

The Controversy is Over His Action to Validate Disputed Bonds to Build a Capitol.

An interesting personal controversy be tween Senator Brice of Ohio and Gov Thornton of the territory of New Mexico enlivened today's meeting of the house committee on territories. It grew out of the action of Senator Brice in securing Senate amendment to a House bill to validate bonds issued by the territory for building its new capitol. The Brice amendment made the bill include bonds for \$172,500 issued by the county of Santa Fe to aid the Santa Fe railroad, and dated March 1, 1892. When the news of the Senate's action county held a mass meeting, which was at-tended by the governor, adopted resolutions branding the bonds as fraudulent and denouncing the action of Senator Brice. Copie of the resolution were sent to the House and Senate committees on territories and Delegate Catron, who was called upon to oppose the amendment.

Senator Brice Warm. Today the House committee gave a hear ing on the bond question, which was attended by Gov. Thornton, who had come to Washington for the purpose, by Delegate Catron and Senators Brice and Wolcott. As soon as the committee had met Senator Brice rose, and, with considerable warmth apparent in his manner, requested Chairman Scranton to read the telegram which he had received from New Marice.

he had received from New Mexico.

This the chairman did. The telegram from the chairman of the meeting accompanying the resolutions stated: "That, by the action of Senator Brice, he has prost! tuted his high public office as Senator for his private, personal, pecuniary advantage in a most improper manner," protested "that the action of the legislative branch of the government to overthrow the judicial is subversive of our theory of republican institutions," and that "the indebtedness was fraudulent from its inception; the organization of the railroad company which received the bonds being base on fraud, and the people are under no mora obligations whatever with regard to it.

The resolution set forth "That we ha heard with amazement and indignation th attempt made by Senator Brice to over throw the decisions of the courts, and sad dle upon the county the payment of \$172,-000 of fraudulently issued bonds, the prop-erty of said Brice and his associates or of purchasers of them, to whom he is re

The Governor Qualifies.

Then Senator Brice made a speech, in which he denied emphatically that his ac tion had been dictated by other than proper motives, and demanded of Gov. Thornton that he make a public retraction of the accusation contained in the telegram and resolutions, so far as he (the governor) had

been connected with them. The governor's reply was awaited with interest. He explained that he had been a member of the meeting which adopted the resolutions, and had voted for them, but displained one. disclaimed any personal intention to reflect on Senator Brice, and said that he would withdraw any imputations of personal dis honesty against the Senator so far as h was concerned.

After this incident speeches were made in opposition to the amendment by Gov Thornton, and for it by Senators Brice and

## MUST NOT CRITICISE.

Havana Newspapers Must Suppres Expressions of Dissatisfaction.

HAVANA, March 19 .- The governor of Havana has prohibited the editors of newspapers from expressing disaffection toward the government.

Volunteers at Palma, Santiago de Cuba have captured the insurgent captain, Al Nester Palma, a famous violinist, and several Santa Clara students, have joined

The escort of an Esperanza train was fired on. They returned the fire, killing four insurgents.

General Prats has had an engagement with the insurgents in Matanzas, in which the insurgent major, Sosa, was killed. Cannon firing is reported in the moun-

tains on the plantation of La Bori.

General Melquizo reports five insurgents killed and an unknown number wo in a brush near Tapaste.

Gomez's presence in Havana is supposed to be for the purpose of protecting the landing of an expected expedition.

A dispatch from Colon, province of Ma tanzas, says that insurgents of that vicin ity have hanged a respectable citizen. Lieutenant Rodriguez, with a detachmen of ten soldiers, left for the Yabucito province of Santa Clara, in pursuit of the insurgents, and after traveling a short distance he was surprised by numerous bands, commanded by Robau, Nunez and Torres. The soldiers were compelled to retreat, fighting as they did so, and the lieutenant was killed. After the death of their commander four of the soldiers vere

Fuste, an insurgent leader, has surrende ed to the Spanish authorities at Sagua La Grande. During the storm of Monday the Spanish gunboat Ardilla ran ashore near Trinidad. on the south coast of the province of Santa Clara. She has now been floated, but is

found to have sustained considerable dan A telegram from Santa Clara, capital of the province of that name, announces that a lawyer named Jose Cabarro, Antonio Berenguer, Miguel Gutierrez, Garcia Garofalo, a copyist attached to the local court; Leopold Ramos, a notary: Pio Valdes and Luis Oropesa, members of the board of aldermen; Argus and Juan Machado, and the Caliches, father and son, all prominent people, have been imprisoned by the Span-ish authorities there on the charge of con-

spiring against the government. Weyler Well Supported.

MADRID, March 19.-It is semi-officially denied here that the statement attributed to Gen. Weyler, the captain general of Cuba, in an interview cabled here from Havana, suggesting the possibility of his resigning, really points to the probability of his relinquishing his command. It is further stated that he has the support of both government and the public.

LONDON, March 19.-A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Madrid, published this afternoon, says that the pacification of Cuba is now looked upon as being impossible, except as the result of a supreme effor involving the sending of large reinforcethat island, and instituting complete blockade of its coasts.

## Expedition Landed.

The steamer Three Friends of Jackson ville, in command of Captain Napoleon B. Broward, has arrived at Key West, having succeeded in landing in Cuba General Enrique Collazeo, Major Charles Hernandez and Duke Estrada, besides fifty-four men taken off the schooner Ardell, from Tampa, entire cargo of arms and ammur tions of the schoener Mallory, from Cedar It was by long odds the most important

expedition that has set out from this coun-The secretary of the Cuban legation her

The secretary of the Cuban legation nere, Mr. Quesada, has received a telegram announcing the safe arrival in Cuba of Gen. Enrique Collazo, with arms and ammunition. This the Cuban officials here regard as a serious blow to Spain, for they say that with Gen. Collazo went a number of distinguished veterans, among whem is distinguished veterans, among whom is Brig. Gen. Pedro Vasquez. The expedition had more than a thousand rifles and one million rounds of cartridges. Death of Judge Holman's Wife.

Mrs. Abigail Knapp Holman, wife of Judge William S. Holman, ex-Congressman from Indiana, died suddenly about 6 o'clock yesterday evening at her residence, 2125 R street northwest. Mrs. Holman suffered from a stroke of paralysis last summer, and since that time her condition had been rather delicate. Mrs. Holman came to Washington last November to spend the winter. When death occurred there were at the bedside the two daughters of the de-cased, Mrs. Rhoda Fletcher and Mrs. F. Li. Harvey, and Paul Holman of the geo-logical survey. Mrs. Holman was seventy. ogical survey. Mrs. Holman was seventy three years of age and was well known in this city, Judge Holman being in Congress over thirty years. The remains will be taken to Aurora, Ind., for interment.

(Continued from First Page.)

a joint resolution." He said there was some question as to whether the Cubans had made sufficient headway to entitle them to this recognition; but he thought they had. He insisted, however, that the resolution should be in joint form, which would make it responsible in character, and that it should be temperate in tone and in diplomatic form. It appeared, however, that temperate utterance was not in accordance with the popular demand, and it appeared that Congress was attempting to meet this demand. He had had no objection to the Senate resolution, except that it was concurrent, and not joint in form.

#### THE HOUSE.

The galleries of the House, despite the nclement weather outside, were well filled today in anticipation of the resumption of the debate on the resolutions to censure Ambassador Bayard, which were called up immediately after the reading of the iournal. Mr. Taft (Ohio) took the floor in support

of the resolutions. Mr. Taft's Earnest Speech. Mr. Taft of Ohio, a member of the commit-

ee on foreign affairs, said: "Under the unwritten law of the land, Mr. Bayard, as the American ambassador, was invited to deliver an address before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. He accepted the invitation, and this privilegeprivilege secured solely by his official posi-tion—he abused by attacking a great political party in his own country. I say politi-cal party, because protection is the founda-tion principle of the republican party.

complaint against Mr. Bayard is no that he is a free trader in home politics, but that, as an ambassador of the American people, he took his home politics with him to a foreign country and exploited them hefore a foreign audience

"To criticise an American ambassador is an ungracious duty. The American people prefer to relieve their foreign representatives from all criticisms whatever, especially of a partisan character—to the end that these representatives may feel strong in the undivided support of their corn country. individed support of their own country. When an ambassador, however, abandons his non-partisan character, he not only em barasses the executive, but also invites the widest range of criticism on all his personal acts. If Mr. Bayard sees nothing reprehensible in those acts which are almost universally recognized by his own countrymen as manifest violations of diplomatic etquette, diplomatic duty and diplomatic honor, it must be because old age is mellowing those mental powers, which severa years ago dictated stringent rules for the government of our diplomatic service, and which were so keen to dispose of Lord Sackville West for a comparatively trivial of-

"In censuring Mr. Bayard the republican party does not seek to weaken the strong natural bonds which exist between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, bu rather to repudiate the idea that those bonds can be strengthened by casting the slight est taint upon the 'kin beyond the sea.'" Mr. Taft quoted from the Edinburgh ad-dress, and maintained that the progress which the country had made between the years 1865 and 1892 was due to the protective policy, and said it was difficult to see what excuse Mr. Bayard had for the position be

'It is further urged by way of extenuation and defense," he continued, "that the ad-dress was specially admirable on account of its literary merit. Standards of literary merit vary greatly, but I venture to assert that a vast majority of those who have r. ad this address, and of those who have attempted to read it, would join issue on this point at once. It was an unfortunate custom which forced Mr. Bayard upon a literary platform in quasi-competition with Mr. Lowell and Mr. Phelps. Mr. Lowell's address on democracy was a masterpiece of literary workmanship; Mr. Phelps' speech on 'The Law of the Land' was a splendid specimen of clear and cogent reasoning; Mr. Bayard's essay on individual freedom will be remembered chiefly for its stilled pedantry and pompons verbosity.

pedantry and pompous verbosity. The Language Quoted.

"I have been taught to believe that the individual in this country had a larger range of personal freedo other country on the habitable globe. Our self-esteem as a nation suffered a slight shock when our ambassador, in effect, insists that Anglo-Saxon civilization nurtures and develops individual freedom equally well everywhere without reference to the form of government. Undoubtedly the pro-prieties of the occasion required our ampassador to maintain that the individua freedom of the Englishman was as great as that of the American, but in maintaining this what right had he, in singling out his own people, to say: 'In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state socialism styled protec-tion? Then follow the statements and al-legations which ought to cause the blush of shame to any American foreign repre-sentative publicly uttering them in a for-

eign country.
"In view of the fact that the Fifty-fourth Heuse, with its remarkable republican majority, succeeded to the Fifty-third House with its remarkable democratic majority, Mr Bayard condescends to divide the membership of the present House into two classes, the 'jobbers and chafferers,' who are protectionists and republicans, and the 'statesmen,' who are free traders and demecrats. Every dellar of the salary which Mr. Bayard will draw from the United States treasury during the coming year ought to sink deep into his tender con-science, because the dominant party of jobbers and chafferers,' controlling legislation in this House, passed that amount to his credit in the diplomatic appropria-

tion bill. "He closes this part of his address by alrecroses this part of his address by alleging that under the influence of protection 'personal liberty ceases to be the great end of the government.' What a monstrous libel upon his own republic!

"And yet this is called a mere discussion

of an economic theory upon an academic platform. It was the arraignment of his own country before the assembled culture of Scotland; it was a proclamation to Great Britain that in the United States, where protection prevailed, personal liberty had ceased to be the great end of the govern-

"To be the more effective, and therefore the more censurable, not to say the more dishonorable, such an arraignment must be upon an academic platform. If Mr. Bay ard, in yielding to the gentle and subtle in fluence of old age, had circulated his idea simply in the drawing rooms of aristocratic London, little or no attention would have been paid to them, but our ambassado proclaimed them upon the platform of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution-a soelety composed of learned men who give tone to public sentiment. For that reason ne should be held to a strict accountability

for his statements. "When the ambassador of the United States has reached the point where he is willing to secure personal approbation at the expense of the dignity of his own coun-try, and when his self-importance has become so expanded as not to permit him to recognize that his own position and in-fluence in foreign lands depends thon the support of a united, dignified and proud nation, it is high time that this House, in reflecting public sentiment, should, by reso lutions of censure, command him to main lutions of censure, command him to main-tain the dignity of his own country and to subordinate his own personality to the in-terests and good name of the entire Amer-

Gen. Grosvenor Defends Gen. Schenck When Mr. Taft concluded he yielded a. few minutes to Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) to reply to the remarks made by Mr. Mc-Creary yesterday about Gen. Schenck while minister to Great Britain in connection with the Emma mines and his authorship of a volume entitled "Rules of Draw Poker." Mr. Grosvenor referred to Gen. Schenck's distinguished services in times of war and peace. He could not under-stand the purpose of the attack. It was not germane to the discussion. Assuming that poker playing contravened the high standard of morality set up by the gentleman from Kentucky, all that was outside of his official conduct, and could not be made a ground of censure.

Mr. McCreary said that he had made no attack on Gen. Schenck. No one could deny, however, that his conduct had been investigated. Mr. Grosvenor wanted to know then what Mr. Grosvenor wanted to know then what the purpose was. If it was not intended to assail the memory of a dead man like a ghoul then the utterances of Mr. McCreary were idle words. In either case, Mr. Grosvenor said, he was here to defend him. In regard to the Emma mines the best proof of Gen. Schenck's good intentions was that he himself invested large sums of money in those stocks and continued to

pay the assessments to the day of his death. As to the book on draw poker he had written out a few rules of the great and written out a few rules of the great American game by request of a friend, and had been, of course, very much chagrined when public reference to it had been made. He abused no confidence when he said that Gen. Schenck told a friend he knew just enough about poker always to lose his noney. As a poker player, however, he desired to say that he died without leaving ar unpaid poker debt. In conclusion Mr.

ar unpaid poker debt. In conclusion, Mr. Grosvenor rehearsed Gen. Schenck's career and paid a glowing tribute to his services in the army, in Congress and in the diplomatic services.

n'atic service. Mr. Pearson (N.C.) followed. Mr. Pearson Urges the Censure.

Representative Pearson (N. C.) said that

the good name of our public servants constituted a large part of our national wealth, and a form of wealth that he would not barter for all that lies upon or beneath our soil. It gave him no pleasure to join in the humiliation of a lofty spirit or in the degradation of an illustrious name. He could say, in candor, that he had been an admirer and a supporter of Thomas F. Bayard—a name that goes back spotless and shining into the mists of the middle ages. He wished that the executive, by timely action, or the ambassador, by suittimely action, of the ampassador, by sur-able explanation, or the democrats of the House, by suitable concession and non-partisanship, had relieved the members of demanding the censure of such a man. There were only two questions at issue, the power of the House to censure an ambassador, and, doer the offense in this case justify such action? These he answered in the affirmative, and quoted authorities in support thereof. In the course of some remarks upon pro-

speaker said:
"The cause of protection has triumphed in the last two elections, and it will tri-tumph in the one for which we are now preparing; this doctrine is firmly lodged in the mind of the American people, and they have a settled conviction that there will be no return of genuine prosperity until there is a return of a genuine American protective tariff, and the man who will carry the banner of victory in the coming contest will be that man who measures up most nearly to the ideal standard, to the living impersonation of protection

tection, which Mr. Bayard assailed, the

In closing, Mr Pearson appealed to all members to pass the resolution, saying: "Then, if our representatives in foreign lands cannot boast of our institutions they will at least pay them the poor tribute of their silent contempt. Let it never be expringed until the day of doom, or until that day of gloom and shame when the representatives of the American people no longer dare to defend the fair name of their country agairst all enemies, foreign and domestic; against the assaults of the pen foe and against the insolence of the public servant who would exalt his party by debasing his country."

Mr. McCreary's Question. While Mr. Pearson was referring to proection and its victories Mr. McCreary inerposed to ask why he did not recall the lections of 1892, when Cleveland was reiected and the McKinley bill condemned. "Because the elections of '92 are a back umber," replied Mr. Pearson. "The democrats elected in '92 were overwhelmingly repudiated in 1894 and retired to private life, and the protection victory of '94 will be repeated this year." (Republican applause.) Mr. Tucker in Opposition.

Mr. Tucker (Va.), a member of the for eign affairs committee, was the first speaker today in opposition to the adoption of he resolution. Mr. Tucker argued that the republicans were deluding themselves with the idea hat Mr. Bayard's characterization of the

merican people was offensive. Personally e was preud of the description of them as "strong, self-confident and oftentimes vio-lent people—men who seek to have their own way. "That was a glorious description of the history of the Anglo-Saxops as a He argued that the American people were sometimes "violent." He cited strikes at Chicago and other places, the mob vio-ence at New Orleans, the calling out of he military a few days ago in Kentucky.

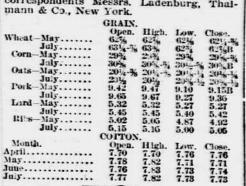
"There is some theft in Virginia," inter-rupted Mr. Bailey (Tex.), "but on that account would you say that the people of Virginia were sometimes a thicking peo-(Applause.) "I would have preferred," responded Mr. Tucker, "that the gentleman had taken some other state as an example, like Texas

### (laughter), but such a question is triding." SHOT AT CONSUL HALL. Attempt on the Life of an American

Official. NEW YORK, March 19.-The steamer South Cambria, which arrived from Porto Rico today, brought news that an attempt was made on the life of United States Consul J. D. Hall by a Spanish soldier at St. John, on March 4. From what could be earned from Felix Taussig of the South Cambria's passengers, it seems that Consul Hall's residence adjoins the Spanish prison in that city. On March 4 the consul was fired on by a Spanish soldier from the prison wall, but fortunately was not struck by the bullet, which whizzed close

o the consul's head. The shooting created quite an excitement. Consul Hall has written home by the South Cambria to the State Department in Washington, giving a full report of the attempt on his life. It was reported that the sheeting was accidental, and that the soldier was firing at an escaping woman pris-oner. Mr. Taussig says it was a deliberate attempt on the life of Consul Hail. The news that Congress was about to recognize the Cubans had just reached St. John on March 5, and caused considerable comment

Grain and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., 1421 F treet, members New York stock exc orrespondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thal-



Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Metropolitan Railroad 6s, \$1,000 at 116. Chesapeake and Po-comac Telephone, 2 at 53. American Graphophone, 190 at 5½. Lanston Monotype, 25 at 8½, 25 at 8½, 30 at 8½. After call—United States Electric Light, 10 at 117. ent Bonds.-U. S. 4s, registered, 108 bid.

Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 108 bid, 10904 asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 10904 bid, 11144 asked. U. S. 4s, 1925, 116% bid, 11744 asked. U. S. 5s, 1904, 11245 bid, 11345 asked, 11744 asked. U. S. 5s, 1904, 11245 bid, 11345 asked, 1745 asked, 1745 bid, 11245 bid, 11345 asked, 1745 bid, 11245 bid, 11245 bid, 1125 bid, 11 currency 7s, 1903, 112 bid. Fund. currency 3.65s, 109 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 106½ bid. Metropolitan Railroad cenv. 6s, 116 bid. 117½ asked. Beit Railroad 5s, 85 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 101 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 115 bid, 117½ asked. Washington Gas Company, conv. 6s, 118 bid, 123 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 98 bid, 105 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, F. and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, A. and G., 100 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company exten. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company exten. 6s, 109 bid. Washington Market Company exten. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company exten. 6s, 109 bid. Washington Hall Association 5s, 105 bid. Washington Laght Infantry 1st 6s, 99 bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 285 bid. Bank of Republic, 240 bid. Metropolitan, 230 bid. 190 asked. Second, 132 bid. 136 asked. Citizens, 133 bid. Columbia, 128 bid. 136 asked. Capital, 117 bid. West End, 107 bid. 110 asked. Traders, 98 bid. Lincoln, 100 bid. Ohlo, 85 bid, 100 asked.

100 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 125 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 119 bid. 120½ asked. American Security and Trust, 144½ bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction Company, \*68½ bid, 72 asked. Metropolitan, 107 bid, 110 asked. Columbia, 55 bid. Belt, 30 asked. Eckington, 14 bid, 30 asked. Georgetown and Tennallytown, 30 asked.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 40 bld, 44 asked. Georgetown Gas, 40 bld. United States Electric Light, '116 bid, 119 asked. Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 39 bld, 40 asked. Franklin, 38 bld. Metropolitan, 70 bld. Corrocan, 52 bld. Potomac, 65 bld. Arlington, 140 bld. German American, 165 bld. National Union, 11 bld, 13 asked. Columbia, 12½ bld. Riggs, 7% bld, 8½ asked. People's, 5½ bld, 6 asked. Lincoln, 7½ bld, 8½ asked. Columbia Title, 6½ bld, 7½ asked. Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 105 bld, 110 asked. Columbia Title, 6½ bld, 7½ asked. Washington Title, 8 bld. District Title, 7 bld. Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 38 bld. Chesapeake and Potomac, 53½ asked. American Graphophone, 5½ bld, 6 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 22 bld, 28 asked. Miscellaneous Stocks.—Merganthaler Linotype (new), 116 bia, 117½ asked. Lanston Monotype, 8% bid, 8½ asked. Washington Market, 13 bid. Great Falls Ice, 120 bid, 130 asked. Lincoln Hall,

Awaiting an Announcement on Diplomatic Onestions.

# SOME RUMORS CAUSE SELLING

Sensitiveness of the Industrial Stocks.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, March 19.-An effort was made to advance prices this morning on a higher London opening, but the extreme rarrowness of the market resulted in an early abandonment of optimistic aggressiveness. Rumors of an important announcement relative to certain of the diplomatic questions now in various stages of solution caused some selling for the short account. It is not considered probable that any material change in values will be warranted by the developments vaguely hinted at in Washington advices, reliable confidential information being more reassuring

than otherwise. The industrial group is subject to manipulation at all times, and a sudden outburst of activity in this department may attract increased attention to the general list before

many days. In Tobacco, for example, evidence of important negotiations, under the surface, is apparent, the outcome of which will remain n doubt for several days perhaps. The success of the present program, however, would prove decidedly unprofitable to the short account, while its complete collapse would be covered up by expert manipula-tion. The dividend question has not been fully abandoned, and as the date for action thereon is drawing near, surprises are rea-sonably assured within the next fortnight. The element of risk involved should keep the operations in this property exclusively within the ranks of inside interests. Sugar sold down 1 per cent on realizing sales of no particular significance, the pro-

fessional character of the trading influenc-ing the price of the stock in the absence of manipulation in the opposite direction. A 2 per cent decline in Tennessee Coal and Iron was explained as being the natural result of liquidation during a period of in-In the railway list the changes recorded were only fractional, and were not the re-sult of any new developments. Official advices relative to earnings and business prospects continue encouraging, and any

broadening of the general speculative horizon would, it is predicted, insure a higher range of values.

The granger shares were the only noticeable features in the regular list, a 1 per cent decline in Rock Island and fractional concessions elsewhere being recorded dur-ing the early afternoon. The crop movement, on which the values of the stocks in this group are exclusively dependent, has not assumed proportions quite up to ex-pectations for this season of the year. There has, however, been no abandonment of confidence in the final result of the year's business. The trading during the final hour narrowly escaped stagnation, and

was fractionally irregular.

The evening up of traders' contracts tomorrow will in all probability result in unimportant fluctuations unless the Cuban matter should assume an unexpected phase or come up for speedy action.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERICIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York steck exchange. Correspondents Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway. Correspondents Messrs

American Sugar. 115% 115% 114%
American Sugar, Pfd. 100 100% 100
American Tobacco. 81% 82% 81
American Cotton Oil. 15% 15% 15% 15% Atchinor Chicago, B. & Q.
Chicago, B. & Q.
Chicago Gas, Cfs.
C. M. & St. Paul.
C. M. & St. Paul.
C. M. & St. Paul. Chic., R. I & Pacific...
Del., Lack & W...
Delaware & Hudson...
Den. & R. Grande, Pfd.
Dis. & Cattle Feeding... 46% 17% 36% General Electric...... Illinois Central..... 146 1436 5036 146% 146% 14% 51% Louisville & Nashville.. Long Island Traction.

Metropolitan Traction. 104

Manhattan Fievated... 1034 Michigan Central.... Missouri Pacifie.... National Lead Co..... National Lead Co., Pfd. U. S. Leather, Pfd. New York Central.

New York Central.

N. Y. & N. Eng. Cfs.

N. Y. C. & St. Louis.

Northern Pacific. 13% Northern Pacific, Pfd ... I hiia. & Reading. Pullman Pal. Car Co.... Pulman Pal. Car Co... Southern Railway, Pfd... Phila. Traction... Texas Pacific... Tenn. Coal & Iron... 29% 69% 8 28% 17% 9% 33 85% 16% Union Pacific..... Wabash, Pfd.... 

### \*Ex-div. 1. NEW MEXICO NEXT.

Balto. & Ohio.....

16%

A Report Favoring Her Admission Next Year.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on territories, today presented the report of that committee on the admission of New Mexico as a state. The report sets forth the resources of the territory, gives the population, the number of schools, post offices, etc., and adopts the report made to the Senate in the last Congress. A new paragraph is added, giving the best estimate possible or the proposition of residents of the territory of Mexican birth or deriva-

The committee says that exact information is unobtainable, but expresses the opinion that about half of the population fall within this class. It concludes, however, that the Mexicans do not cast one-half of the votes in the territory, because a majority of the Americans are new arrivals, unaccompanied by their families, giving them a larger proportion of voters than among the Mexicans. The bill is amended so as to fix the election for the adoption of the proposed constitution not earlier than the first Tuesday in November.

# ST. ASAPH'S MANAGERS.

The County Officials Are at Work on Nothing has, as yet, been done in regard to arresting the race track officials at St.

Asaph's for evading the Maupin law in

making bets. A Star reporter this morning saw Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Marbury of Alexandria county, and in reply Marbury of Alexandria county, and in reply to a question as to whether or not warrants had been issued for the arrest of the race track officials, he said that as yet no warrants had been issued, but that in all probability they would be this afternoon.

Mr. Marbury said he was busy preparing the indictment for the grand jury. The entries for the races at St. Louis and New Orleans have just been announced. It is rumcred that as soon as they commence receiving the commissions Sheriff Palmer will serve a warrant on Lou Bargian, and he will be immediately carried before he will be immediately carried before 'Squire Lane, who is here. It is expected that he will simply waive examination and be sent on to the grand jury, and the betting will be resumed.

Cheap Tickets and Free Transfers. Mr. Skinner of North Carolina has introduced a bill in the House requiring street railway companies to sell eight tickets for 25 cents, and to give a transfer to any intersecting line.